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MONDAY JULY 10, 1905.

Kinloch. Rell.

Circulation During June

W. R. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Dally and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1985, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below: Copies I Date

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Net number distributed3.091.156 Average daily distribution And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the menth of June was II 41 per cent. W. R. CARR.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day
of June.
J. F. FARISH. My term expires April 28, 1909.

DIMINISHED POPULARITY.

"The President's popularity." says Collier's Weekly, "is too extensive to feel the loss caused by New England States the best record has been made. ces whenever friends of his have committed errors or need advancement.

Whereas the truth is emphatically otherwise. While Mr. Roosevelt's popularity did not suffer appreciably through his promotion of Wood, it maierwent a very noticeable shrinkin; by reason of his sophistical exculpation of Morton, and has probably lost by his action in the Bowen i somis spisode.

"But we do wish," Collier's nevertheless goes on to say. "that on occasions when he deems it necessary to print exuberant eulogies of his friends in trouble he would refrain for once from taiking in that very same document about a 'square deal.' "

Mr. Roosevelt and "the square deal" are incompatible, and he suffers by the juxtaposition of ideas. Measured by the American ideal of justice he is found wanting. The eyes of the nation have been signally directed to the discrepancy. A failure of popularity was inevitable upon a visible distirtion of logic and discrimination of justice deliberately committed to shield a friend who happened to have run afoul of the very punitive principle which Mr. Roosevelt astensibly was promoting

It would be a sad day for the intelligence and morals of Americans if a loss of their tayor did not follow such a flagrant violation of consistency.

GOVERNOR FOLK TO JEROME.

Replying to District Attorney Jerome's arraignment of the enforcement of the dramshop Sunday closing iaw, Governor Folk builds up a strong argument against "fourflushing." One expression of the Governor's is entitled to special thought. It is this: "It is not the law that breeds blackmail, but the ignoring of the law. Whenever in large cities this law is permitted to be violated, somebody gets a graft for allowing it to be done." That assertion is practical philosophy. Observa-

tion of conditions in any large city corroborates it. Assume, for illustration, that a certain saloon enjoys exceptional privileges, or that virtually open gambling is tolerated, or that a black resort is allowed to exist. Would a police captain, a police sergeant or a patrolman who counived at either of these infractions of the law besitate at taking bush money? Would be refuse, for any length of time, a share of the spoils? Would be not arrive at the conclusion that he ought to have a percentage of the gain?

The charge may be made, without fear of its being disproved, that wherever the law is broken as a standing rule, some police officer or some patrolman is getting favors of some kind. Commissioners of police would need no further reason to transfer ap officer or patrolman than proof of connivance at lawbreaking. This point makes decidedly clear The Republic's recommendation for periodical trans fers in the St. Louis Police Department.

Governor Folk's reason for enforcement is that a law is a law. If a law is impractical, or unsatisfactory to a majority of the people, it can be repealed or medided. The tinyerner denies Mr. Jerome's allegation that enforcement of the provision requiring saloons to close on Sunday is oppused by the citizens of Missouri. He indicates that the law is obeyed throughout the State, except in parts of St. Louis County, and that in the city of St. Louis the Sunday closing of saloons has resulted in a 50 per cent decrease of crime as compared with

the recurds of each of the preceding three years. Mr. Jerome made a serious mistake in criticising Governor Folk's course. The District Attorney prohably intended to express what he deemed to be broad view; but he misjudged conditions and he strongthened for awhile that element which has autagonized Mr. Folk from the start. There are ed saloons and had saloons, a reputable element

wrong side. Nevertheless, Governor Polit's reply has elucidated and invigorated the prevailing policy.

Governor Folk's theory accounts for a moral state in the city, as well as in the country. The moral yearnings of rural districts are the salvation of the nation, he says; but the city, too, has moral yearnings. It is with these yearnings that he expects to suppress perniciousness and to formulate operative laws. He would have the laws and the enforcement such that there would be no incentive or convenience for graft.

FINAL PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

Commercial reports covering the period of the half year just passed are conclusive of a high condition of prosperity generally throughout the country.

A comparative statement of failures shows a decided improvement of the financial status of business over that of last year-and last year, it should be borne in mind, constitutes a high standard of comparison. In judging the period it should be remembered that each year the number of firms in business expands, while there is a steady enlargement of the capital involved.

Although the number of insolvencies was only four less than that of the corresponding period of 1904, the amount of liabilities was less by almost \$25,000,000. Considering the increase-of business. the stationary number of failures and the vast lessening of liabilities mean a decided decrease in "the commercial death rate." In the second quarter of this year not only have failures been fewer and smaller, but the number of separate firms in business has risen to a record-breaking point, with the amount of money comprehended at a phenomenally high figure. The statement emphasizes the fact that in the second quarter of the year the average of had debts per firm was only \$19.82-not a heavy load to bear even if there were no subsequent collections and nothing realized on the \$11.02 of assets which must be set against the bad debts; a ratio which has not been equaled in any similar period within recent years, except in 180. In fact, with the exception of 1899, no time since 1861 shows so low an average loss. What could be more convincing of the state of prosperity?

Particularly with respect to banking failures is the showing interesting at this moment. Fortyfour banking concerns have closed their doors in the first half of 1905, with liabilities of less than ten millions, as against fifty failures for the corresponding term last year and liabilities of seventeen millions.

By the statement of failures for the half year. Missouri makes the best showing of the Southwest ern States, its number of failures having been reduced by twenty-one, with liabilities remaining about stationary. Stated otherwise, Missouri's failures have not kept pace with its increase of busi ness. When it is considered that the total liabilities embraced in Missouri's failures for the period were only a little over a million dollars, the State's prosperity may be put at the highest.

What is true of Missourl is true of the South and West generally in greater or less degree. Texas makes a good showing. Oklahoma's showing is excellent; and this despite the newness of financial and mercantile conditions. Such is the case with Indian Territory also. The combined failures of the two sections have been but 85, as against 115 last year, with the combined liabilities decreased by \$50,000.

In Illinois and the other Central Western States the showing is even more gratifying, while in the

Failures tell the story of prosperity with all possible eloquence by comparison. Failures for but a little over afty millions, distributed over all classes of business are so small as to be almost inconsiderable. They mean as Dun's statement shows, that there are only 73 cents of bad debts to each thousand dollars of solvency in the country, which is almost the least ratio that business has exhibited in thirty years.

The United States never were more prosperous and the outlook is for still greater industrial and fipancial bealth.

SPIT CURLS COMING BACK.

Of all the endearing young charms which sweet feminiuity wore in the days of old none is invested with more real and more tender sentiment than the spit curl, uncouth though its name be. Uncouth it is, yet it hints by some strange association of names or sounds of the saucy spirit and coquetry of the charming women who were it. Uncouth the name. perhaps, but the curls were not.

The girls whom the soldiers kissed when they went away to the war-there has never been but one war in the contemplation of sentiment-wore spit curls. Your sweetheart wore them, as you remember. Your sister were them. Or, if you are but a young man now, your mother wore them.

Spit curls appear in the oid daguerreotypes They were the cunning little crinal contrivances which the adored ones of the period turned up with tiny brushes and pasted against their temples; tiny raven or golden or brown circlets. The crisp, crinking ringlets were the darling superlative manifesta tion of the frankly conscious vanity of the sweetest women who ever inhabited the earth, up to that time; and doubtless did more to ensuare the male species than any other adventitious aid within the whole range of artfulness, or artlessness.

Within a minute compass they comprehended : whole world of fascinations and exerted an influence upon man from which he never would or could be delivered; small circles confining the destinies of

The young women of to-day are wise in revert ing to the device of their mothers. That the suit curl is positively coming back is glorious tidings and fine omen for the race. Its effect will be to silence many a tiresome moralist upon our putative tendency to effeteness. To see the spit curl will be to love it and to address to it the grandest of romantic declarations. It will inspire our hearts with intentions, it will set us upon our bended knee and put poetry into our mouths. Hats off to the spit curl.

KANSAS'S OPPORTUNITY.

The efforts of Kansas to establish a State oil refinery are not made vain by the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court. According to the court's opinion the statute authorizing the State to act is unconstitutional. But this does not signify that the oil trust has won or that Kansas has lost.

It is now within the administration's subere to submit the point to the people of Karsas. Inasmuch as the Constitution prohibits the State from carrying on "work of internal improvement," the administration is at liberty to interrogate the voters whether they wish the preventire eliminated or modified. The people are the Constitution, and in

this matter they can be appealed to directly. The court's opinion, rendered by Associate Justice Greene, intimates how the administration might circumvent the constitutional restriction by establishing and operating an experimental station for refining oil. At least, the opinion is so interpreted. However, a principle of government is subsequently ad a disturbing element. Mr. Jerome got on the expounded. The court maintains that the Countifu-

of the State resemble an encroschment usen individual rights. The court even hints that an amendment to the Constitution would alter the form of government. The court's words are: "To outer the State as a competitor against the individual in all lines of trade and commerce, we must amend the Constitution and adopt an entirely different system of government."

Admitting that some types of public ownership denote a dangerous tendency, by attacking and minimising individual rights and efforts, there is the other contention that monopolistic corporations which claim privileges upon the principle of individual rights are transgressing upon public rights and even State rights and even Federal rights. The question which arises is: What course shall the State take to pretect the public, to obviate monopolies and to protect individual rights? In a sense, the State of Kansas had no intention of assailing individual rights, but had, in fact, the desire to defend the individual through the State from the methods of a trust.

Kansas has made the lame comething actual, and it must search for a way to achieve a victory. The Constitution can be amended, if necessary, and perhaps this should be done. Public opinion undoubtedly affirms the administration's policy, and were the question brought to a vote the constitutional provision prohably would be modified. Thorough inquiry may, however, indicate some other means for combating the trust. At any rate, Kansas is expected to continue to be aggressive.

St. Louis, in his Crusader's uniform, seated or his prancing war-borse, and bearing aloft his crosshilted sword, will take his position on the summit of Art Hill, before the Palace of Fine Arts, in Forest Park. The equestrian figure is the same that was so conspicuous in the main picture of the World's Fair. It is, in bronze, the World's Fair's gift to the city of St. Louis. Arrangements for placing this statue in front of the permanent art museum foreshadow what the improved Forest Park will be.

In these days it is worth while to take a few minutes off for cool reflection on the statistical fact that ninety-nine banks out of a hundred are honest ly and safely managed; that every well-known insurance company pays its losses; that the average man can travel a lifetime without even seeing a railroad accident. Lest we forget and cut off our noses to spite our faces.

Cuban Consul Thomas gives sound advice to St Louis for obtaining Cuban trade. Offer Cuba what it wants, and press the offer in a businesslike way.

District Attorney Jerome of New York declared that Wall street is needed. So are the lambs.

Oil is causing trouble in Kansas. But Kansas

RECENT COMMENT

will not be the only sufferer.

A Lay View of Social Irregularity. Elizabeth Carpenter in North American Review.

Three good and noble women, for instance three great moralists-three spiritual teachers, in the highest sense, have given to our day the fervor and the force of the feminine nature striving towards perfection in ethical and moral values, and what is their testimony George Eliot put aside the English law and married George Lewes, Mrs. Browning wrote "Aurora Leigh." Daughter" and "The Marriage of William Ashe." What s the teaching? In George Eliot's case, that there may be reconciliation, through personal purity, between an unjust law and an individual need. In the story of "Au rora Leigh." Mrs. Browning worked out, through Marian Earle and the Lady Waldemar, the subtle truth that a pure heart may survive the blackest physical experience and become a valuable moral force, while an impurmind, hedged about by convention and social custom may illustrate as debasing and as dangerous an influ ence as society can well encounter. And Mrs. Ward In three of her books she has accentuated the plea that illegality in social relations does not finally soil the human spirit. In short, all these women taught that only evil persisted in and springing from tainted minds is a menace to our world, and that sin, rightly under stood, is an educative force and never a final and irretrievable mistake.

Since modest and modish are so closely related, it no wonder that women indulge in all the extravagance of fashion without suffering any of the pange of offender modesty. A peacock who could not spread a tail of brillant plumage would feel very properly ashamed of himself, and his modesty would keep him away from the society of other peacocks, and especially of the peahens Among savage races and the lower animals, whom Mrs Gilman is inclined to hold up to us as models, it is the male who is most decorated and adorned by art or na ture. We see no reason, however, to suspect that the of women. Woman is the consummate flower of evolu tion; the pride of the human race, including herself. It is proper that the arts should thus pay tribute to their natroness and inspiration. As the sap of the roots becomes the bloom of the flower, so the useful becomes the beautiful when touched by the hand of woman, masculine utensil becomes a feminine ornament. takes the shaving-brush for which she has no use and makes of it a cockade for her hat. She takes the watch from the pocket and pins it on her breast. Suspenders are to her but a form of dress trimming. Since male animals have for several million years monopolized ex travagance and display in dress, it seems only fair that with civilized man the privilege should be reversed, and woman be allowed for an equal period to deck herself with the more brilliant plumage. At least, we shall not object to it until we see some way of stopping it.

Tom Watson's Magazine.

"Well, how is everything here in the village?" inquire the patent-churn man who visited the hamlet sufficiently often to be mildly interested in its happenings.

"Lively-livelier than git-out." triumphantly replie the landlerd of the Pruntytown tavern. "Why, we've had an elopement, two fires, a donation party, open-air concert by our new band, a jall-breakin', case of delirium remens and an automobile explosion in our midst, all neide of the last ten days! I sh'u'd call that pretty lively myself, for old Pruntytown!"

'Yes; I have stready heard of those occurrences the answer. "Nobody seems to have been injured by any of them "

"No: that's a fact! Pruntytown is only just lively-i ain't vicious!"

Just for Apite.

Oh, none of this marrying business for me." A young woman argued, in whom there was dearth Of softness and moonshine: "I vow and declare I just wouldn't marry the last man on earth.

Whose pathway was littered with masculine wrecks; Nor would I accept him for his sake or mine But simply to mite all the rest of my sex."

"Oh Mr. Brown, why did you leave the Christia Science Church?" "Really. Miss Jones. If you will have the truth. got so awfully tired of being so persistently cheerful all

First Life Insurance Director: "I'm going to take ou an accident policy. Second Life Incurance Director: '80 am f. There

the contemplated facilitating and encouraging in MANY CONTESTS EXPECTED AT STATEHOOD CONVENTION

Territory Towns Split on Indorsement of Hamilton Bill and on Corporate Influence Question-Muskogee Elects Three Sets of Delegates, One of Which Is Composed of Negroes-Democrats at Oklahoma City Control Caucus and Smash McGuire Slate-Ardmore Holds Peaceful Session - Wewaka and Holdenville Gatherings Marked by Wrangles-Prohibition, Woman's Suffrage and Other Movements Gain Strength.

INJECTION OF LOCAL AFFAIRS INTO BIG MEETING IS FEARED.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Oklahoma City, Ok., July &-Reports received from the more important points in Oklahoma and Indian Territory relative to the results of yesterday's conventions to select delegates to the single ood convention to be held in this city on July 12 indicate that many contesting delegates will apply for credentials and that several spirited fights will take place on the floor of the convention hall.

The success of the Democrats in smash ing the Republican states throughout Oklahoma will result in a strong effort to prevent the indorsement of the Hamilton statehood bill. and it is known that upor this issue the greatest fight of the convention will be made.

DEFEATED BY DEMOCRATS. Delegate McGuire and his friends in Oklahoma have intimated that they will endeavor to force the adoption of a set

Beveridge-Hamilton bill, but the results of the convention in this city yesterday would indicate that McGuire will not receive the support of the local delegation. Opposition to railroad influence, said to be represented by Republican National Committeeman Pliny Soper, solicitor for the Frisco, and Democratic National Com-

mitteeman R. I., Williams, local attorney for the M. K. and T., at Durant, de veloped in many of vesterday's conven tions, and it is believed that an open fight will come up along this line before the big convention is called to order. RATE REGULATION MOVEMENT GAINS SOME ADHERENTS.

The movement known in the Territorie as the Bryan-La Follette movement which stands for Government regulation of railroad rates, has found many adher of railroad rates, has found many adherents, and despite the efforts of men working solely for the admission of the two Territories to statehood it is believed by many that this and many other questions of social and political nature will show their heads in the convention and tend to nullify the real object of the gathering. Prohibition for the new State is also expected to be an issue, although the local convention yesterday, kept all mention of that point in the background. However, the movement has attained such proportions throughout the two Territories that political students of the situation are firm in the belief that it will appear on the floor of the convention and cause a spirited contest.

ause a spirited contest Woman suffrage also has many adherents and has joined hands with the prohibition movement

THREE SETS OF DELEGATES ELECTED AT MUSKOGEE.

Muskogee's convention resulted in wide spit, and three sets of delegates will apply for admission to the convention. The fight there was caused by the sentiment against railroad interference.

One delegation from Muskogee will be composed of negroes who falled to gain recognition in the other two conventions.

Only twelve men were present at the first convention at Muskogee, but a delegation of twenty were were selected. gation of twenty-two men was selected.

N. A. Gibson presided and J. F. Wisdom was secretary.

Later in the day about seventy-five men gathered in convention and selected a second set of delegates.

This delegation was practically the same as that chosen by the first convention, with the exception of C. R. Douglas and the railroad attorneys. Morgan Caraway and A. E. Bonnell were the officers of this convention.

NEGRO DELEGATION IS ELECTED AT MUSKOGEE.

Several negroes, who could not gain recognition, withdrew and held a conven tion, at which they elected twenty-two delegates of their own race.

Peace prevailed at Ardmore and the delegation there was elected without any wrangling. The convention was pledged to the statehood question alone, and the

following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved. That this convention unani-mously favors the immediate admission of Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one State upon terms of equality with other States of the Union." States of the Union."

Splits in the conventions at Wewaka.

Holdenville and other points in Indian
Territory are reported, and separate delegations were selected.

Foremost among the questions which
may present themselves at the convention,

and against the discussion of which every effort is being made, are the sale of coal lands in the Indian Territory, the school land leases and the parceling out of the various State institutions among the vari-

FIGHTING REAPPEARANCE

OF LOCAL QUESTIONS. These questions have developed in every separate statebood convention held during the last four years, and the men who fighting for statehood alone are takpearance.

The injection of local issues into the convention, it is believed, would tend to invalidate the work for statehood and might result in defeating the very object

might result in defeating the very object of the gathering.
Judge C. B. Ames of Okiahoma City, who has been a leader in the statehood movement, when seen by The Republic's representative yesterday and asked if he thought the convention should indorse the Beverlige-Hamilton statehood bill, said:

AMES ADVISES AGAINST INDORSING HAMILTON BILL. "I do not, for these reasons: That bill. for the first time in the history of our

Government, has descended into partisan politics and local and selfish issues at the outset of the creation of a great State. "An enabling act, in my judgment, ought to be drafted with as much dignity and

breadth of statesmanship as a constitu-tion.

To inject into an enabling act a petty scheme of gerrymandering the State in order to return Republican Congressmen, or taking away from the people the right to pass upon local issues, is an outrage

or taking away from the people the right to pass upon local issues, is an outrage and, while it is possible that the people of Okishoma are going to see that outrage perpetrated, and although I would prefer statehood under such conditions than no statehood at all, I am certainly and positively opposed to meekly indorsing such an outrageous scheme.

'The one feature of the Hamilton bill that meets with the approval of every-body interested in the Single Statehood Convention is the boundary provision.

The appropriation on account of the school fund, in lieu of lands from the indian Territory, should be doubled. The statehood bill, drawn along established lines of statemanship, would never be recognized if compared to the Hamilton bill. BILL DOES NOT PROVIDE

SUFFICIENT CONGRESSMEN. "The Hamilton bill is also subject to criticism because it does not give us a stead of five Representatives in the lower house of Congress we should have seven. "Recently I have written to practically "Recently I have written to practically every bank in Indian Territory asking each banker for a conservative estimate of the population of his recording district. "I have tabulated these estimates and ascertained the average and am satisfied the Indian Territory has 700,000 people. Oklahoma, according to a recent census has as muny more, and we are entitled to one Congressman for every 122,000 of population.

population. I think the resolutions to be adopted by the approaching Statehood Convention should urge our claim to seven congressional Representatives as forcible as hospitals.

OBJECTS TO ADMISSION WITH NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA. "Another serious objection raised to inforsement of the Hamilton bill is that it s an omnibus measure, involving not only

Territory, but joining Arizona and New Mexico in statehood.

"This portion of the bill is violently opposed by the Democratic members of the Benate, and it is folly for us to take any part in the affairs of the latter two Territories.

ritories.
"I think, on the contrary, our resolutions should set forth the reasons why we
are entitled to matchood clearly and
forcefully, backed by as many reliable
statistics as possible, and that we should
memorialize Congress to pass on our case
from its merits and free us from an unjust, unfair and entanging alliance with
other Territories to whom we bear no
resemblance in topography, climatic conditions, character of population or resources.

sourcer.

"Of course, it is likely that our wishes in this respect will not be beeded, but this is our convention. It is not the Senate of the United States, and I think we should ask for what we want and for what we are entitled to receive.

"I am opposed to trimming our sails to meet the wishes of those Senators who have inexcusably and persistently denied us statehood for years past."

GORE SAYS CONVENTION SHOULD BE NONPARTISAN.

Senator, T. P. Gore of Lawton, Ok known as "The Blind Orator," was in this city yesterday, and in discussing the approaching convention said:
"The coming statehood convention promises to be fruitful of important and beneficial results. It is up to the delegates to make it a tree of good or a tree

"The convention should be organized and conducted along absolutely non-partisan lines. Partisan politics should be tabooed like the serpent in the garden. Self-government is the universal desire of

our people.

"Statehood should be the beginning and the end of the convention's labors. No local or subsidiary issues should be introduced, with the possible exception of a resolution favoring the removal of respiritions upon the sale of certain Indian allotments.

allotments.
"We must avoid the rock on the one hand and the whiripool on the other and sail straights ay toward that most desirable haven, statehood and local self-government. COMING CONVENTION WILL

HAVE THOUSAND DELEGATES. At this time it is believed that the coming convention will be the most largely attended in the history of the move ment, with representation from more

counties and recording districts than at any other similar conference.

Under the apportionment made in the call issued by the single statehood Executive Committee there can be only one thousand delegates, but it is known that hundreds of other citizens interested in the movement will attend, so that double or treble that number may reasonably be

the movement will attend, so that double or treble that number may reasonably be expected to be present.

Relative to the organization of the convention the single statehood executive committee has arranged to meet in Oklahoma City on July II to determine upon the distribution of offices of the convention between the two Territories and will then either name the temporary organization or will provide that the temporary chairman and permanent secretary go to one Territory and the temporary secretary and permanent chairman go to the other Territory, and call caucuses of the respective territorial delegations the morning of July IZ for the purpose of selecting persons who will serve in these capacities.

At the previous statehood conventions there has been the practice of permitting the territorial caucuses to name their re-

the territorial caucuses to name their re-spective representatives, although the plan SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN

WILL ATTEND CONVENTION. At the coming convention there will be gressmen to address the convention, and the convention will be desirous of hearing their utterances on the statehood question.

may itself name the temporary organization.
Senators Long of Kansas and Bailey of
Texas, several Congressmen and other
prominent men, among them General Noble of St. Louis, have signified their intention of attending the Single Statehood Convention in this city next week.
Delegates will be present from every
county in Okiahoma, and every recording
district in Indian Territory, while enthusiastic delegations, accompanied by
brass bands, are expected from nearly
every large town within the borders of
the proposed new State, and it is expected
to be the greatest demonstration ever
made in behalf of statehood for the Territories.

MEX WHO WILL PIGURE

IN CONVENTION'S DELABERATIONS Some of the men who will figure prominently in the deliberations of the convention are: R. L. Williams of Durant, I. T., Democratic National Committeeman; W. A. Ledbetter of Ardmore, I. T.; Piny Soper of Vinita, I. T.; D. L. Sleeper of Talsa, I. T.; Colonel Roy Hoffman of Chandler, Ok.; Thomas Royle of Perry, Ok.; Patrick Wagle of Kinglisher, Ok.; Governor T. R. Ferguson, Secretary William Grimes and Judge A. J. C. Blerer of Guthrie, Ok.; Henator T. P. Gore of Law-ton. Ok.; Tamis Bixby, William Zeverley, Clifford Jackson and W. T. Hutchings of Muskogee, I. T.; Judge Henry Furman and Stilliwell Russell, Ardmore, I. T.; Judge Charles P. Stuart, Ardmore, I. T.; Boone Williams, Lehigh, I. T.; Scott Denton and Jacob Roberts, Enid, Ok.; B. S. McGulre, Frank Greer and Lesile Niblack, Guthrie, Ok.; Judge C. B. Ames, A. H. Classen, C. G. Jones, Mayor Messenbaugh, Judge Sci-wyn Douglas, Judge J. R. Keaton, Roy E. Stafford, Eimer E. Brown and others of Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City.

The delegation elected here yesterday is composed of seventeen Democrats and an equal number of Republicans.

Th slate prepared by Delegate McGuire and Sidney Clark was broken completely clark was broken clark was and their endeavor to have the statehood bill indorsed was defeated. OKLAHOMA CITY AND

OTHER DELEGATIONS.

The delegation is as follows: William Cross, Mayor Messebaugh, H. H. Howard, W. P. Harper, T. G. Chambers, Grant Stanley, R. E. Stafford, Frank bers, Grant Stanley, R. E. Stafford, Frank Beebe, C. R. Ames, Lee Van Winkle, T. H. Harper, R. G. Hays, Robert Peebly, C. G. Jones, T. J. Griffith, S. A. Byers, Sam Finkay, N. S. Sherman, Shirley Dyer, W. B. Bryant, J. R. Keaton, J. S. Jen-kins, J. G. Leeper, Ed. L. Dunn, J. F. Merrill, E. J. Glödings, E. E. Kirkpatrick, T. D. Turner, Charles, Watson, Win Pat-ten, C. H. Deford, S. S. Hutchinson, Charles E. Johnson and Ed Richards, The delegation selected at Chickasha, Charles E. Johnson and Ed Richards
The delegation selected at Chickasha,
I. T. is composed of C. B. Hunter, D. D.
Sawyer, Jona Cook, G. H. Evans, E.
Goodwin, Georree Barefoot, Reford Bond,
S. W. Hayes, T. J. Dickerson, E. Hamilton, Cad Allard, H. B. Johnson, F. M.
Bailey, Mart Loutha, M. M. Beavers, B.
B. Bridges of Chickasha, Tom Wade of
Marlow, John Coyle of Rush Springs, G.
W. Beeler of Ninnekah, A. S. Taylor of
Minco, T. J. S. Brown of Pocassett and
C. I. Kenle of Tutle.

Minco, T. J. S. Brown of Pocassett and C. J. Kenle of Tutle. Garfield County Delegation—John Cur-ran, M. A. Kelso, Frank Hamilton, Owen Cope, H. C. Dayls, Coloned Eastman, M. C. Barber, Sam Elllings, E. P. Moore, W. H. Hilla, J. R. Shoemaker, S. T. Goltry, J. M. Dodson, W. I. Brummond, S. N. May-berry, W. S. Isaton, George Orner, I. G. Conklin, John McMahon, John Murphy, Joe Renshaw, Buck Campbell and Harry Horner.

triet selected at Weweka are as follows.

A M. Fowier J. C. Johnson R. A. Bara.

S Ri Powell, W. E. Griesse, G. C. Cramb.

V. Harris, Robert Reed, T. E. Crant.

T. J. Brown, Doctor Lowe, H. S. Schaff,

R. M. McFarland, Ed. Eubank, C. E.

Kemp, J. P. Davis, T. E. Butner and

Coarles Willingham.

THREE SETS OF DELEGATES ARE ELECTED AT MUSKOGEE.

REPURLIC SPECIAL. Musicopes, L. T., July 3. The convention here to-day to elect twenty-two delegates contesting delegations will go

The first meeting was precided even. A. Gibson, precident; J. P. Wis secretary. There were twelve men processing, cloud before the

and the meeting closed before the time designated by the call.

At the second convention Morgan Caraway was president and A. E. Bonsell secretary. This convention refused to recognize the preceding one because it had been held before the time set for the call, flexenty lifes men were measured. call. Heventyfilve men were present at this meeting and twenty-two delegates were selected.

There were several negroes present, and after being refused representation on the delegation, they called a convention of their own and elected a full set of delegation.

These three contesting delegations will tak for seats in the convention. The delegations selected by the second convention was practically the same as that chosen by the first convention.

ARDMORE ELECTS DELEGATES AND ADOPTS INSTRUCTIONS

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Ardmore, I. T., July &-Pursuant to a call the citizens of the Twenty-Arst Reording District met in convention here yesterday and selected twenty-two delegates and twenty-two alternates to the ringle Statehood Convention which meets at Oklahoma City July 12. The only resolution governing the delegates reads:

"Resolved. That this convention unanimously favors the immediate admission of Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one State upon terms of equality with other States of the Union."

EXCURSION TRAFFIC HEAVY. Travel at Union Station Active

on All Roads.

Travel at Union Station yesterday was every whit as large as it has been for the last few Supdays, when record-breaking crowds went through the gates there. Yesterday ten special excursion trains, in addition to the regular trains that made their departure on schedule time, went

their departure on schedule time, went out of the station for various points throughout the State, taking thousands and thousands to the out-of-town resorts, picnic grounds and private places for the Sabbath outing.

The Missouri Pacific ran a special to Washington. Mo., and another to Jefferson City. The Southern ran one of twelve coaches to Princeton, Ind., while the Frisco was largely patronized when it amounced an excursion to Jerome, Mo., The Mobile and Ohio had two trains to Waterfoo, Ill., the Vandalia one to Highlands, Ill., the Illinois Central one to New Athens, and the Big Four accommodated heavy travel to Mattoon. The Terminal operated a special to Falling Springs, Ill., and did an exceedingly large business. Several thousand excursionists were brought here from Champaign, Ill., over the Wabash: from Creel Springs over the Illinois Central, Lowell Junction over the Iron Mountain, and two special trains were run here from Evansville over the Louisville and Kashville road.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-G A. Fiske of Kansas City to a guest at the -W. P. Harr of Dubech, La., to 9 quest of -E. K. Pierson of Kanson City in a good at the Jefferson. -C. E. French of Dollar, Tex. b & gu H. V. Smith of Muskoges, I. T., is a quest

-C. W. Hallebinton of Texarbana. Arts., is a guest at the Laclede. -John W. Shevlin of Hot Autign. Ask. to a guest at the Southern.

-F. W. Simon of Cologne. Germany. to & Miguel J. Lopez of Lampason, Mesti guest at the Southern. -Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sceles of are guests at the Jefferson. - Charles K. Smith of Sweet Sp.

-Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sty of Platinfield, Ind., are guests at the St. James

Chicago, Ill. July 9.—These St. Louisans Sherman House J. T. Greenacre, C. H. Vor

At Chicago Motele

DEPT'RE 10 SPECIAL.

Briggs N. F. Jones, O. H. Luttehi, Palmer House R. Dempster, S. S. I G. Welch.

Majestic N. F. Dunn, G. C. Grupe.

Majestic A. N. Jennings and wife.

Grace J. M. Sauer.

Miscourings in New York. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York. July a - Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the followfrom Missouri:

at the hotels here to day were ing gonowing from Missouri's St. Louis—J. A. O'Reilly, Mrs. T. O'Reilly, Holland, B. S. Tirmerstein, G. D. Rosentha', N. J. Cabusch, Imperial; Mrs. E. Hely, Mrs. F. Allen, Hotel Astor, Miss B. A. Riegek, Miss F. Allen, Hotel Astor, Miss B. A. Riegek, Miss F. Asher, Mrs. R. M. Rieck, Gilley; J. C. Newbury and Mrs. Newbury, Chdillac, L. M. Rieckie, St. Denis, O. F. Wright, and Mrs. Newbury, Chdillac, L. M. Rieckie, St. Denis, O. F. Wright, and Mrs. Wright, Rartholdt, S. L. Sestel, Ruaghay Central; C. D. Gray, Spalding, R. J. McClean, Murray Hill; W. N. Mortson, Naturre, Miss J. Anl, York, W. F. Mueller, Grand Union, Miss H. Litton, Fark Avenue, H. H. Lawrence, Maribattan, P. N. Moore, Waldorf, Kansas City—Miss E. Kirkham, Mrs. Acampbell, Kensington, R. D. Rood and Mrs. Rood, Imperial; E. D. Phillips, Cumberiand; Mrs. J. G. Moore, Gilesy, Miss A. Kneedson, Wellington; J. H. Arnold, St. Denis; N. Kerrand Mrs. Kerr. Broadway Central, St. Joseph, M. A. Schloss, York; Misson Ralvelly, Kensington.

This day by A. A. Selkirk & Co. Auctioneers, Bankruptev Auction Sale, Enterprise Brass Co., 1129 Pine street, at 10 clock, Gas and Electric Flatures, Mechandise and Office Fatures

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, July 11, 1886. John J. O'Neill, member of the House of Delegates from the Twontieth Ward, asked Comm Turner to remove obstruction from Lindell Park.

Bids for the reconstruction of the Mill Creek sewer created some argument at the City Hall. Edward Haren, an old and wellknown cittzen, died at his home, No. 1338 Papin street. Mr. Haren was a

prominent notary public. asked dates for a running meeting at the Cote Brilliants race track.
Leonard W. Jerome, founder of d Jerome Park, near New York. stated that he would send his string to St. Louis to race. The Lone Stars of New Orleans

beat the S. C. Davis team at baseball by a score of 4 to 2 Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Torrey issued a report commending the militia for its discipline at Camp

Cupples. The first annual settlement of estate of Duniel G. Taylor was admitted to probate. John G. Priest was executor. James Crowley, a well-known res

ident of East St. Louis, was found dead in his home, opposite St. Patrick's Church. Daniel Kerwin served as chairman at the meeting of the Democratic

City Central Committee.
The Union Steam Milling Com-